

cepting the gospel. They endured many hardships and settled in the barren valley of Great Salt Lake.

Brigham Young was at that time managing what was called the Church pastures, which had been moved from Davis County to Salt Lake County.

Joseph Stacy Murdock, a great friend and admirer of Brigham Young, arrived in Salt Lake Valley on September 22, 1847, and was given employment at the Church pastures and dairy farm.

At this time polygamy was being practiced among the Latter-day Saints, so Jane Sharp and Elizabeth Hunter became the wives of Joseph Stacy Murdock on June 11, 1854. Jane Sharp Murdock was the mother of nine fine children, six boys and three girls. She lived most of her life in Heber City. Jane Murdock had a loom and spent many an hour weaving carpets, sewing rug rags and coloring them to make the carpets prettier.

She knitted socks and gloves for her family of boys, sewing everything by hand. She also found time to help with the poor and assisted in the Relief Society whenever help was needed. Jane traveled much to carry cookies, bread, jelly or some tasty bite to old folks or the sick or as birthday surprises. Jane spent many nights helping to care for the sick or little children, or to baby-sit, for free, to help a tired mother.

She loved to go to meetings, parties or anywhere to visit or have a little recreation. She usually had good health.

The children of Joseph Stacy and Jane Sharp were: David Nathaniel, Nymphus Hyrum, Willard Milton, William Henry, Stanley Gibson, Margaret Ellen, Sarah Jane and Royal Stacy. Cecilia died as a child.

ELIZA CLARK MURDOCK

Eliza Clark Murdock, wife of Joseph Stacy Murdock, was born May 17, 1830, in Herefordshire, England, daughter of Thomas Henry and Charlotte Gailey Clark. Her father, a farmer, had a large family, and all had to work hard.

Thomas Clark, her father, was an elder in the Church of the United Brethren, but when Wilford Woodruff spoke to the

group as a body, the congregation joined the LDS Church. The Clark family later emigrated to America, traveling six weeks on a sailing vessel and then going to Nauvoo. As a girl, Eliza remembered selling eggs at the Mansion House for three cents a dozen.

From Nauvoo, Eliza's father was called to fill a mission in England, and on his return the family moved to Utah, settling in Grantsville. It was here that Eliza met Joseph S. Murdock, who already had one wife, Eunice. Eliza was married on June 2, 1852, in the Salt Lake Endowment House. She proved to be a good wife, caring for her family and in her quiet way always backing up the things her husband needed to do.

She desired to have money of her own, and always kept a few head of cattle and some sheep, which she would sell in the fall. At April and October conferences she always had some money for her husband to attend the meetings in Salt Lake.

She died on April 4, 1898. As she lay in state, her husband said to two of her granddaughters: "Girls, I wish you could be like your grandmother. She was mild and gentle, never once in our married life doing anything to cause me trouble. We were a big family, but she always did as I asked her, and was a good woman."

To the members of the family this was a fitting summation and tribute to her life.

PERNETTA (NETTIE) MURDOCK

Pernetta Murdock, youngest wife of Joseph Stacy Murdock, came first to the Murdock home as a baby to be reared by Eunice, and by a strange turn of circumstances became one of his five wives.

The girl, an Indian, had been stolen by other Indians in a raid, and then discovered by Porter Rockwell, who purchased the girl and also a boy from the Indians to save their lives. Rockwell approached Murdock about taking the two youngsters, and since his first wife, Eunice, had borne no children, Murdock agreed to take the children for her to rear, giving Porter Rockwell two yoke of oxen for them.

Eunice took the youngsters to her heart, and particularly was fond of the girl, giv-

ing her every advantage of education and training. The exact time of her birth is not known, but it is assumed to be about 1842. The girl was taught to be a splendid housekeeper and excellent cook. As she grew to young womanhood she caught the eye of an unscrupulous man, and he persisted in his attention to her. Joseph S. Murdock worried that the man would entice the girl away and then abandon her, so he went to Salt Lake and presented the problem to President Brigham Young. He received a startling answer when President Young told him that he should marry the girl himself. He resisted, indicating she was like a daughter to him, but President Young blessed him and said it was the thing to do. The turn of events caused some difficulty at home, but with faith and prayer they made plans for the marriage, which was performed June 25, 1859, in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City. The other wives welcomed her into the family relationship and treated her very kindly. Before her husband's death she bore him five children, one of whom died in infancy.

Nettie, as she was known, traveled with her husband to the "Muddy Mission," and also to Heber and the mission call in Dixie. She returned to Heber to rear her children and was always very proud of them. She was a thrifty woman, and would earn extra money by washing, cleaning or helping others. She also earned a little extra money from the sale of hops. She was an excellent cook, and many remember her particularly for her groundcherry pies.

Nettie died in November, 1887, a very young woman. She was known to have lived a good life, though a very hard one. Those in the family agree that had she lived she could have been proud of her children and her many grandchildren.

JAMES STACY MURDOCK

James Stacy Murdock, son of Joseph Stacy and Elizabeth Hunter Murdock, was born December 8, 1861, at American Fork, Utah. His parents moved the family to Heber, Wasatch County, Utah, in 1862, where he lived a full life.

As a young man, he and his brother, Alva M., built and managed the first livery stable in Heber. They operated a freight line between Heber and the Uintah Basin



and carried the U. S. mail between Heber and Park City, Utah.

James always was a man of industry and foresight, an ardent sportsman and a builder for his community, as well as for himself. He was known throughout the West as one of its most prominent stockmen and wool-growers. Many people were employed in his various interests. He was civic-minded to the extent that at times he bore the expense of promoting issues he believed to be for the public good. The retaining of the Heber Light & Power Company for the community, being an example. The people of the city were about to sell the plant to the Utah Light & Power Company when he and his life-long friend, James W. Clyde, hired an electrical engineer to prove to the community what a valuable asset they possessed. The company is still owned by the city.

James played baseball, hunted and fished as hobbies, and being an ardent lover of horses, he bred and raced standard-bred horses for a time.

He held many public offices during his lifetime. He was elected sheriff in 1891, serving eight years. From 1893 to 1901 he held the position of County Fish and Game Commissioner. He was a director of the Bank of Heber City many years.

He married Dora Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Johanna Kirstine Nicol, on February 23, 1882, in the Salt Lake Endowment House. To this couple two sons and six daughters were born: Mrs. Charles E. (Josephine) Bronson, Alva Pierce, Curtis Thomas, Mrs. Thomas (Criss) Jones, Mrs. Lester D. (May) Greenwood, Mrs. Andrew J. (Hope) Mohr, Mrs. Durrel T. (Clara) Burningham, and Mrs. Eldon (Beth) Ritchie.

During the later part of her life, Dora